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1877.

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A RACE FOR LIFE.

[From Cassell's Magazine.]

"My dear fellow, I am delighted to see you,' exclaimed my friend McCausland, as he met me at the door of his house.

I had gone on a visit to Holmesdale, a little town in the north of England. McCausland was engineer to the water company there, and had invited me to go down for a week.

After the usual interval for dressing, we sat down to an excellent little dinner. Not unnaturally the conversation turned upon weather.

'I am sorry the rain continues,' said McCausland; 'it spoils my water supply. People bully me as if I could help it.'

'Are you reservoirs near the town?' I asked. 'No,' he replied, 'away in the hills. We can go over to-morrow if you like. I'm due there.'

The excursion was arranged. We agreed to start at eleven o'clock next morning, and we started punctually. We pursued our way up the hill, and crossing the brow, reached a small inn. Here we found a country gig awaiting us. Into this we clambered, and proceeded along a wooded by-road, stony and rut-full. At length, when hope had almost given way to bad language, we pulled up, at another small inn called the "Reservoir." We got out of the gig gladly.

An engineer forman hurried up and accosted us politely.

'Is all right, Johnson?' inquired McCausland. 'Yes, all is right; but——'

'Well, but what?'

'I don't quite like the South Reservoir embankment,' was the reply.

McCausland turned pale to his very lips.

'Come with me,' he said abruptly. We hurried after him in silence, and with a strange dread upon us.

We soon come in sight of the extensive embankment, which confined the waters of the largest of the three reservoirs of the Holmesdale Company.

This is the spot I was looking at this morning,' said Johnson;

'You had better have a few men to puddle up this,' said McCausland, indicating a tiny crack that would have escaped less experienced eyes.

We then continued our inspection, but during our progress round the works the clouds had massed themselves in wild grandeur above the hills, and lay heavily above the Apps Valley in front. The railroad crossed the valley on a graceful viaduct near Ammering Junction.

A low moaning sound was in the air. It was not the wind, for the breeze had strangely lulled. The men had all gone up to the reservoirs. McCausland and I sat chatting together.

'Do you think you could find your way back alone?' he asked suddenly.

'Why?' I said. 'Do you intend to remain here? Is there any danger?'

'Well scarcely that; but I think I ought to be on the spot. I will return to-morrow or the next day.'

'Cannot I stay too?'

'Certainly, if you desire it. We rough it up here, though.'

'I do not mind that,' I replied. So it was settled. Fortunate it was that I did remain. As we were preparing to visit the sluices again we were startled by vivid flash of lightning, which had hardly passed when the rocks rang out with a thousand thunder echoes.

This was the signal. The windows of heaven opened, and a perfect deluge descended upon the devoted valley. The little brooks leaped up, and danced down the hill-sides, in white array. Tiny waterfalls swelled themselves into cartaracts, and foamed down to the streams.

But still the men worked hard amid the gathering gloom and thunder by lantern-light, and nature rested not that livelong night.

But I turned in and got some sleep in defiance of the elemental war without.

At five o'clock in the morning, as the gray light was struggling into life, McCausland came, fully dressed, into my room. I started up.

'Dress yourself quickly as you can, and come down stairs,' he said. I began to ask questions. 'Lose no time, there's a good fellow; I want your assistance.' He left the room.

I jumped up at once, hurried to the window an looked out. Day was just breaking through the misty sky, and all the world was raining.

Ever and anon a sharp snap denoted a bough torn from its place and whirled to to the soaking earth.

I dressed quickly and joined McCausland in the little parlor. He was studying a private copy of the railroad time-tables, which as an official he always carried.

'Will you take the horse and ride down to Ammering Junction with a message?'

His collected manner assured me. Was this all? A ride through the rain was not much. 'Of course, I will go.'

He grasped my hand firmly. 'Are you nervous?' he said, as he held it in his own steady grasp.

'Nonsense,' I replied, laughing; 'I'll be ready in five minutes if it's important. Is the horse here?'

I ran up for the waterproof. When I came down the horse was at the door, and McCausland inspecting him. I mounted.

'Now,' I said, 'for this great message, if you please.' McCausland's tone had something very solemn in it, as he replied:

'Tell the station-master at Ammering Junction, and any people you see, that the south reservoir will not last three hours. It will burst down the valley, and will destroy the Apps viaduct, and carry away the bridges on the Holmesdale branch. Stop the traffic, and save the passengers. God bless you; and, hark ye ride for your life. I will fire the signal cannon as a warning. Good bye.'

Ammering Junction was some miles away. My route lay through an unknown country, across moorland intersected by flooded streams and swept by the fierce wind and rain.

I must do it, I thought, as my horse picked his cautious way amid the loose stones down the steep by road we had ascended the previous day. I should need all my strength, though, to execute my task, so I pressed on. A valuable slice out of my time had been expended when I reached the broad highway and urged my horse to speed. I had to turn off again, I knew, but I fancied I should easily find the path. Besides, was there not a sign-post?

I reached the turning and pulled up to read the direction I should take. I nearly fainted with horror as I read. The fatal finger pointed up the cross-road I was pursuing—to Holmesdale and Seaham. The opposite index pointed—to Ruddall and Ammering. I could scarce credit my senses. Surely I was right! We had come up the previous day, and up the hill to the reservoirs. I had merely to reverse the route I had traveled. This was a terrible mistake. It was now past 6 o'clock. One of the tree precious hours had elapsed, and I was further from Ammering than when I started. I was seized with despair; whatever could I do now? Two hours remained, and I had three up-hill miles to ride, and then about seven more across the moor before I could reach the Junction, and before that the trains might have started, and then——!

I burst out into a cold perspiration at the thought, and then desperate, and only half conscious, I rode madly back to the Ammering road, and up the hill again.

The summits of the neighboring hills were shrouded in a veil of mist, but far in advance, on the level, I could trace the rail road line. From the elevation at which I stood, I could trace the channel of the Apps river down the valley; and could guess the spot at which the flood would strike the railroad, and the branch line over the spur of the hill. I could just distinguish the Junction in the middle distance. A dark smoke appeared to be rising from it; an engine perhaps waiting to start with a train, and I was lingering on the hill. All this, and more, I could perceive as I rested on the summit. Somewhat refreshed, I rode manfully forward into the storm.

How my horse kept his feet I do not to this hour understand.

I was quite alone, not a human being in sight, but suddenly the whistle of a locomotive was carried to my ears. An engine moved out of the station. Another whistle shortly afterward. That train was safe. I watched it glide away over the viaduct. Five minutes later I rode into the station, and called for the station-master. As I dismounted the clock struck eight. The time was up and no signal from McCausland. Telegraphing would now be easy. A porter came out in response to my summons.

'I'm sorry ye lost the express,' he began.

'I don't want the train,' I replied. 'I must telegraph at once through. Where is the station-master?'

'He'll be here in a minute. But ye can't telegraph. The wires are blown down, we had to send a 'pilot' with the express to clear the line up to Handleigh.'

'Not telegraph! I tell you, man, I must stop the traffic. The South Holmesdale reservoir will burst this very hour.'

'Can that be true?' inquired a cool, gentlemanly man at my elbow. It was the station-master himself.

'True!' I echoed. 'It is only too true. I have ridden to tell you. We must stop the trains.'

The excursion leaves Handleigh at 8:05, mused the station-master. 'There may be time; come with me.' He crossed the line and entered a shed opposite. I followed. Just then a loud booming sound rent the air. The sound came back from the hills like thunder.

'It is the signal,' I exclaimed. The water is out. Heaven help us now!'

The station-master called out. A cleaner appeared. 'Is that engine ready?'

'Yes, sir, waiting for the excursion.'

'Run and open the points. Now, sir, get up.'

I obeyed mechanically, and before I quite realized the situation we had crossed to the up line. The station-master stopped to get a red flag and give a few instructions to his subordinates. I now perceived that we were to race the flood. Steam versus water. Which would conquer?

A whistle; we started. 'The flood, the flood!' shouted the porter. We turned one glance up the valley. A moving brown wall, capped with a snowy ridge, was tearing down the devoted viaduct. No time to lose. 'Go ahead,' cried the station-master. I turned on steam, put the lever on another 'notch,' and the race began in earnest.

It was an exciting race, and one never to be forgotten. On rolled the flood. We were running 'neck and neck' for one terrible half minute. Now the resistless flood bore directly to the bridge. Stones were rolling before it like marbles. Trunks of trees, haystacks, debris of every description came headlong down upon the doomed structure. We fled like lightning over the rails. Our speed told now. Sparks flew from the chimney. Another 'notch'—the heat of the piston quickened to an almost inconceivable rapidity. We were on the bridge. Hurrah! The curling wave beneath seemed to spring forward. It broke against the buttresses. In a second we were across. I shut off steam, station-master put down the breaks—a crash! We looked back. The line dropped behind us like a stage-trap. The bridge gave way, and with a roar, that was heard two miles off, the pretty viaduct was swept away by the boiling, furious water.

We were truly thankful for our narrow escape. And now to save the excursion. Speeding forward again, whistling like a demon, our engine Vigilant by name—soon came in sight of the excursion train. By waving our red flag we averted another danger—a collision. The telegraph posts being down, trains had to run upon the same line as far as Handleigh, but our timely action set all to rights at last.

We soon gave the bewildered passengers to understand the narrow escape they had had. Fervent and sincere were the thanks we received from all, except one man. He was escaping from justice, and was captured. From the elevated embankment we could trace the flood for miles. The train put back to Handleigh, whence the passengers were forwarded by another company.

By the time we had arranged matters and returned to the broken viaduct the water had subsided. A footway was constructed across the muddy river bed, and trains stopped at both sides of the stream, the passengers exchanging from one to the other.

The aspect of the country as I retraced my steps was deplorable. I could scarcely recognize the places I had passed in the morning.

I found McCausland and his staff at the reservoir awaiting me. He wrung my hand fervently, and said certain words that I shall not easily forget.

The viaduct was quickly rebuilt. But the station-master at Ammering does not forget the race of steam versus water on the Vigilant locomotive. Nor do I.

GOLD MINE ON A ROOF.

Just twenty-five years ago, when Mr. Eckfeldt was assayer of the United States, mint in this city, he submitted the dust upon the roof of the building to assay. The startling result of the curious experiment was that he obtained one ounce of standard gold from three and eight-tenths ounces of dirt. Some of the gold obtained in this singular manner is now exhibited as a curiosity in the office of the assayer.

A week ago Director Pollock ordered the gold mine on the roof to be worked again. With some difficulty this was done in a proper manner, and the dirt, dust and deposits of a quarter of a century to the amount of 1.732 pounds, were removed. This has just been tested in the usual way and has yielded 42 ounces of standard gold and 96½ ounces of standard silver, the total value of both being about $850. On the whole the roof of the mint may be said to contain 'pay dirt.'

The roofing of the building is made of asphalt, and as it softens in the sun the little particles of metal comes upward in the smoke from the furnances and carried out of the windows below by the wind, are lodged on the roof, where they become embedded and remain until extracted by the assaying process.

Every week the floors of the mint are carefully swept, and the accumulations preserved. Once a year prior to the settlement of accounts, the wood work of the fining-room and the leather gloves of the workmen are burned to ashes. This, together with the year's sweepings, is conveyed, to the sweep cellar, where it is ground in a mill and sifted and washed in a machine, the pulverized metal being caught up by the mercury.

The residue in then dried, barreled and sampled and sold to sweep smelters who buy it from fifteen to twenty-five cents a pound, according to the amount of precious metals contained in the samples. So far this year about 200 barrels have been sold, a large proportion of which was purchased by a London firm.—*Baltimore Bulletin.*

BITS OF WISDOM.

To owe is human; to pay up, divine.

Avoid that which you blame in others.

Never turn a blessing around to see whether it has a dark side to it.

A difference of taste in jokes is a great strain on the affections.

Men are frequently like tea—the real strength and goodness are not properly drawn out until they have been in hot water.

From the Milton Chronicle.

MUSTER ROLL

(In Part) of Capt. GEO. WILLIAMSON'S *Company (F) N. C. Volunteers, in War with Mexico,* 1847.

Geo. Williamson,	(Living)	Caswell, N. C.
David S. Johnston,	"	Georgia.
James T. Mitchell	"	Caswell, N. C.
Iverson M. Glass	"	"
Francis M. Burns	"	"
Wm. H. Rice.	"	"
Hiram M. Price,	"	"
Alexander Paylor	"	Person "
John B. Hemphill	"	"
W. J. Montgomery,	"	Iredell "
Nathaniel Ware	"	Rockingham
Joseph Dill	"	Caswell "
Wm. O. Gillespie,	"	"
Thos R. Hatchett,	"	"
Joseph B. Kennon,	"	"
John W. Mimms,	"	"
Benj. Phillips,	"	"
Ibzan Rice, jr;	"	"
Geo. Yates,	"	"

TRANSFERRED:

Wm. P. Graves,	Living,	Danville, Va
Loton W. Jones,	"	not known.
Rush J. Mitchell,	"	Oxford. N. C.

YANCEYVILLE, N. C; July 20th, 1877.

Mr. Editor: Will you please publish the above list of members of Company F. N. C. Volunteers serving in the war with Mexico, thirty years ago? I believe I have given (so near as I can,) the names of all the living, and only ask you to publish so that if omissions are made the attention of all the survivors may be called to the fact that it may be important they should correspond with me. If any names are omitted so soon as I hear from parties will publish full list of Company.

Tho's J. Freeland, (now engaged on the Hillsboro' *Recorder,*) was a member of my Company and I think was discharged on account of white swelling in one of his legs—I hope he will publish this list for information.

Respectfully,
GEO. WILLIAMSON,
Capt. Com. F, N. C. Vols.

(The above Company left for Mexico one hundred strong. Probably, not more than twenty five now survive. We would be glad to supply such omissions as occur in the above list; and will also be glad to publish information concerning other companies from North Carolina to Mexico. Company K. was largely recruited in Orange, and a list of the survivors of that Company will supply an existing want.

ED. RECORDER.)

WOMAN'S ATTRACTIVENESS.

Personal attractions most girls possess—at any rate in a sufficient degree to render them attractive to somebody, for although there are standards of beauty, yet these do not prevail with all persons. There is something wonderful in the difference of aspect which the same face wears to different beholders.

Probably the philosophical explanation of this is that what is hidden from all others becomes immediately and instinctively apparent to the eye of love.

How can a moderately good-looking girl increase her attractions? By culture. She must cultivate her mind. An ignorant, illiterate woman, even if she attracts attention, cannot retain the interest of an intelligent man. She must do this by reading, by study, by reflection, and by familiar conversation with the best and most highly educated persons with whom she comes in contact. But the heart must be cultivated as well as the head.

'Of all things,' exclaimed a most elegant and refined gentleman, after nearly a lifetime's familiarity with the best society, 'of all things give me a softness and gentleness in a woman.' A harsh voice, a course laugh, trifles like these have suddenly spoiled many a favorable first impression. The cultivation of the heart must be real, not feigned. A woman who studies to appear, rather than be, good and generous, seldom succeeds in deceiving the other sex in these respects. She who in truth seeks earnestly to promote the happiness of those around her is very apt to obtain admirers among men.

Above all other requisites in a woman is conscientiousness. Without this one touchstone of character, no matter what her charms and acquirements, she cannot expect to command the lasting regards of any man whose love is worth having.

Two acquaintances meeting on a wet day, one greeted the other with: "Beautiful rain this." "Fetching things out of the ground." Second frind, disconsolately: "Hope not, sir, hope not; got two wives there, sir."

Deadwood gambler to correspondent: "I am a blackleg, and you know it; but I never take advantage of a man—I mean a miner working for a stake. Traders and merchants are my game. If I can bleed a freighter I do so without the least compunction. I never resort to violence—the knife, pistol, or black jack. While I would rather steal than receive the money as a gift, I never leave a man penniless."

A TERRIBLE SECRET.

An English Greenroom Story—The Skull of a Murdered Woman.

There is a story told in English greenrooms for the truth of which (writes Celia Logan in the New York *Dispatch*) I cannot vouch. It is to the effect that a certain carpenter, a long time ago, murdered his wife by driving a nail into her skull. He fled, and, the better to conceal his identity, became an actor. He rose to eminence, and the whirling of time and the wheel of chance brought him to the very village in which years before he had killed his wife, whose murder, however—so the story run—had not been suspected, her long black hair concealing the cruel wound from which no blood had flowed.

The part was Hamlet. Whatever memories the place evoked, he had sufficient mastery over his feelings to keep them hidden. The first scene of the fifth act came on. The theatre stood on what had formerly been a burial ground, and the property man had not to go far for skulls, but just dug a little and brought up a dozen or more, and at night tossed them into the trap for the gravedigger to shovel on the stage. He handed a skull to the Hamlet, saying:

'Here's a skull now hath lain you in the earth for three-and-twenty-years.'

Hamlet—Whose was it?

Gravedigger—This same skull, sir, was Yorick's skull, the king's jester.

Hamlet took the skull, saying:

'This'—

He turned pale and staggered, for the skull had left on it one long lock of black hair. Handed to him upside down, the lock fell back, revealing a nail in the skull. The actor recognized it as that of the woman whom he had murdered just twenty-three years before. At this mute evidence of his guilt coming from the grave to confront him, the actor lost his presence of mind and his senses.

In his insane utterances he revealed his terrible secret, and was only saved from punishment by his fellow actors hushing him up and hurrying him away. He never recovered his reason, and died in a madhouse, raving of the nail in the skull.

About thirty years ago a story was written by a Frenchman on this same ghastly subject, laying the scene in private life in France, and making the perpetrator of the deed a woman. It had a great success, and to this day is occasionally revived, and goes the rounds of the newspapers, but old English actors insist that it was founded on the incident in theatrical life which I have just related, and which did transpire on the British stage.

MOUNTAINS IN THE MOON.

It is an ascertained fact that there are three classes of lunar mountains. The first of these consists of isolated, separate, distinct mountains of a very curious character. The distinguishing characteristics of these mountains is this: They start up from a plain quite suddenly. On earth it is well known that mountains generally go in ranges or groups; but we find these isolated lunar mountains standing up entirely apart, never having been connected with any range. The one named Pico is 9,000 feet high; this mountain has the form of an immense sugar-loaf; and if our readers can imagine a fairly proportioned sugar-loaf 9,000 feet in height, and themselves situated above it, so as to be able to look down upon its apex, they will have an approximate idea of the appearance of Pico.

There are many other mountains scattered over the moon's surface, and these mountains not only stand apart from each other, but, what is still more remarkable, the plains on which they stand are but slightly disturbed. How singular, then, the influence which shot the mountain up 9,000 feet, and yet scarcely disturbed the plain in the immediate neighborhood.

The second class of lunar elevations consists of mountain ranges. Now, this is the principal features of the mountains on earth. This phenomenon is also found in the moon, but there is the exception; only two principal ranges are found, and these appear to have been originally one range. One is called the Appenines. It is so well seen that, just as the line of light is passing through the room, you will think it is, generally speaking, a crack in its surface; but a telescope of ordinary power will at once manifest it to be a range of mountains. The lunar Appenines may be compared with the loftiest range of mountains upon earth. It is 18,000 feet high, and there is another still higher, rising 25,000 feet above its base. In this feature, then, the moon corresponds with the earth, but with this difference, what is the rule on earth is the exception in the moon.

COMPELLED TO ADVERTISE.—The man has been found who could do all the business he wanted to without advertising, and has been compelled to advertise at last. He lives in Florada, and his advertisement is headed "Sheriff's sale." *From the Savannah News.*

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY.....AUG. 15. 1877.

NEW TACTICS.

If there is any glimmer of decency and common sense left with the Northern leaders of the Republican party they are compelled by the events of the past few weeks to manufacture an entirely new programme of future operations. They will not give up their hostility to the Democratic party; they have too much at stake, as a political organization to consent to go down before calamity, whether falling from outside or inside their party; they will fight to the last, and with fertility of resources and unscrupulousness in their use. The Democratic party, especially North of us, must needs stand on its guard, lest some of the new issues about to be presented may not prove as seductive to a class of Northern Democratic voters as to Republicans.

Up to the period of the strikes, the riots and the total demoralization of the North, it was always easy to keep alive hostility to the South, and to alarm the Northern mind by apprehensions of Southern violence, Southern discontent and Southern disloyalty. Only when the compulsory need of the troops, hitherto used to keep the South in order, for the purpose of restoring peace and a sense of security among our law abiding and loyal Northern brethren was the South found eminently peaceable, loyal and patriotic.

The thunder that Blaine, Morton and that class of public disturbers were gathering to re-open their crusade against the South during the coming winter is a useless weapon. They can make no use of it. National politics cannot reasonably be subjected during the next session with the agitation of the Southern question. That must give way to practical discussions upon the financial condition of the country, to statesmanlike efforts to retrieve affairs, or else, and that seems the purpose of the agitators, to perplex the people with an entirely new set of issues.

Probably the most prominent of these is the increase of the army. Its reduction to its present size has never been pleasant to those friends of strong government, or to those who found a large force conveniently distributed, so powerful a weapon to shape the results of elections. But the time seemed to have passed for that until the sudden burst of the storm at the other side of the horizon alarms northern politician with the fear that Northern mobs are no more to be trusted than Southern banditti. But the pretext in the one case is as this as in the other. The South was able to take care of itself, and the North can do the same if it will. The object to be gained is only another step in the direction to centralization; only another authorization for the interference of the General Government in the affairs of the individual States, and effectually to break down and obliterate all such things as State existence.

Another matter immediately growing out of the strikes is the proposition that the government shall take charge of all rail roads, and control their management, under the clause in the Constitution authorizing Congress to regulate commerce among the States. The fulfilment of this idea would be a ten strike for the consolidationists. It would efface State lines at once, would ignore all private rights, would violate all contracts, by overriding the powers of those bound by charters to fulfil them; would create and keep filled a new and dangerous army of office holders, and then, would have not touched the principles upon which the right was claimed, that to regulate commerce between the States.

Another matter is the proposition to regulate the relations between capital and labor by Congressional intervention. This is the most offensive step of all because it infringes most nearly upon personal rights and liberties. It is impossible to shape legislation, even if it were advisable to attempt it, to control the value of labor. While we admit the heartless tyranny of the large corporations which crush on remorsely in their progress to universal wealth over the sufferings and poverty of the toiling laborer, still the effective check to their injustice is public opinion more efficiently aided by restored prosperity. The same rule that would restrain corporations will be applied to govern individuals. Every contract between man and man, every engagement for domestic service or for farm labor must be shaped to suit this falsely humanitarian notion.

The movers in this idea look no farther than the present. They cower under the shadow of the Commune. They are terrified at the lawlessness of a hungry mob. They accept as the normal condition of the Northern laborer what is only the temporary effect of bad legislation and deranged finances. But they count, nevertheless, all these elements as useful in their wrath to sweep away the resistance of the Democratic party to revolutionary progress. It is radicalism in a new shape.

The Hillsboro *Recorder* asks the *Star*:

"But is Stephens' opinion either worth heeding or quoting? Or that of Toombs either, for that matter?"

Why not? Are they not both very able, well informed and independent thinkers? They are both native Georgians. One was a Confederate General, the other was Vice President of the Southern Confederacy. Stephens is in no sense a radical, but a moderate man in his views—a conservative in the tone and temper of his mind. He is not always right, but who is? Toombs is an extremist ordinarily. Just now his views collide with the other extremists because he is for peace, for reconciliation, for justice. *How soon men's opinions become of no value if they happen to be against you.* Another case of 'doxy?—ortho and hetero. We propose to encourage all men to do right. Stephens and Toombs are right now. May they always be so.—Wil. *Star*.

We asked the above question, the point of which any consistent reasonable Southern man will readily see. Stephens was always right at the wrong time. He lagged to the rear when his services were wanted. He rushed to the front when the battle was lost and could not be restored. He was a peace man when his position and his duty constrained to be for war, and he was the ablest exponent of the principles which led to the war when the practical failure of those principles had been irretrievably decided by wager of battle. He was a Grant man when Grant trod most heavily upon a prostrate South; and he is a Hayes man when the honest sense of the South rebels against the recognition of his legality. And as for Toombs, it is because he is 'an extremist ordinarily' that we value his opinion as of no weight. Just here the Star attempts very boldly to couple us with extremism; but the attempt though ingenious, is not ingenuous. The *Star* and the *News* both fly the same colors. They flaunt themselves as the peculiar champions of peace, reconciliation and justice. We will make no attempt to out-herod these journals. We are for peace, and reconciliation and for justice, and for the life of us we cannot see that it is better obtained by falling down and worshipping Hayes and forgetting the illegal tenure of his office than it is by adhering to the principles advocated by the Democratic party in the last election, the hearty co-operation in which the *Star* and *News* will not forget or deny.

The time is not far distant when the South will derive most solid advantage from the Northern troubles. Capital is the most sensitive, if the most heartless of all things, and is timid to cowardice in the presence of a mob. It is no new experience since the war that striking laborers have held capitalists in terror and jeopardized all the profits of large investments and costly improvements.

Millions were lost by the great strike, not only by actual destruction of property, but by the ruinous suspension of manufacturing operations; and capitalists will hesitate to replace what is so perilously at the mercy of mob violence.

The South has offered every inducement in climate, in production, in favorable localities, to encourage the enterprises of Northern Capital. But the South was pronounced too unsafe. Now, we venture to predict that not six months will elapse, before every nook and corner of the South will be explored for manufacturing sites, for the opening up of business, and for the application of that energy which has an unsafe field for its operations at the North. The day of Southern prosperity is coming. There are no mobs here. There can be none, in the nature of its people. There can be none, from their scattered population.

We congratulate Virginia, not upon the nomination the Democratic Convention has made for Governor, because, out of the many good and true names presented, she could well have made no mistake; but upon the close of a long preliminary battle by no means productive of harmony to the party. Perhaps it was the very consciousness of strength that left the Virginians free to quarrel so bitterly among themselves. Otherwise, it must have been a pleasant scene to the other side to watch the progress of a wrangle which promised to make such wide gaps in the Democratic ranks.

Col. F. W. M. Holliday of Winchester is nominated, and having distinguished himself in the war, and being prominent in political life, and eminent in his profession, he will add another to the roll of Virginia's distinguished Governors.

"Peace, conciliation and harmony" can all be obtained and maintained without the need of calling black, white, or falsehood truth, or fraud honesty. A just cause is never hurt by upholding it; a bad one never made honorable by forgetting its origin.

The Raleigh and Augusta Air Line Rail Road has been at length completed to its junction with the Carolina Central at Hamlet, and a new route is opened for Charlotte to the Seaboard. Trains will connect at Hamlet, but only sleeping cars will run over the whole length of the joint roads.

Dr. W. H. Wheeler of Forsyth has been appointed by President Hayes Internal Revenue Collector for the Fifth District, *vice* C. S. Winstead, removed. This may be Civil Service Reform, for what we know to the contrary.

And by the way, the Wilmington *Star* and the Raleigh *Register* dons go on this subject, the former seeing it all *couleur de rose*; perhaps gilded with the hope of the happy fruition that has blessed Tom Evans; while the latter contends there is no reform at all while the back bone of the Greensboro ring is yet unbroken; or while men in office who hold commissions of eight years date can dictate the appointments of the President.

Non nobis tantus componere lites.

The Raleigh *Register* quotes in favor of Hayes that "when the present administration took charge of the government, there were three thousand employees in the Treasury Department at Washington. Of these, one thousand have been discharged without impairing the public service. Their salaries approximated One Million dollars," saved to the country, not by the grace of Hayes but by virtue of a Democratic Congress. Bad for Grant, and not so good for Hayes. As the Wilmington *Review* says, "No wonder Tilden had a popular majority of nearly three hundred thousand," and no wonder the people complain that the Democratic party under his lead is prevented by fraud from completing the reforms begun by Congress.

A startling historical event is being given publicity to. It is nothing more nor less than that on the day before the decision of the famous electoral commission in the Florida case was to be made, Judge Bradly had written out in full his opinion as to what that decision should be, and it was that the votes of the Tilden electors in Florida, only, should be counted. This conclusion was read to Justice Clifford and Field, also of the commission, but during the whole of the night before it was to be officially announced, Justice Bradley was besieged by numerous prominent Republicans, who induced him to change his mind, and consent to the votes of the Hayes electors being counted. This is the story as unearthed by, and published in, the New York *Sun*.

The New York *World* says with truth that if one-twentieth part of the uproar and lawlessness which have lately disgraced the great States of New York and Pennsylvania had occurred in Virginia and North Carolina every Radical newspaper and spouter in the North would have united in clamoring that the 'Southern policy' of President Hayes was a disastrous failure, and insisting that those ancient Commonwealths should be reduced to the condition again of military provinces. While New York has reasserted her authority within her own border, Pennsylvania is largely depending upon the Federal army for the restoration of law. Yet the Blaines and Butlers have raised no voice to ask that she should be made a military province.

The *Review* says: Chief Justice Pearson has been in judicial harness in this State for more than forty years past, as the Raleigh *News* tells us. He was first elected Judge of the Superior Courts January 3rd, 1837. On the 11th of December, 1848, he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court to supply the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Joseph J. Daniel. In 1858 he was elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, succeeding Chief Justice Nash, deceased.

In consequence of these facts—and some others—the people of North Carolina will probably excuse him from further service after the expiration of his present term and as soon as they have an opportunity to elect somebody else.

The Savannah *News* says: The administration is laboring heart and soul with the Radical party in its centralization schemes. We are informed that "the Cabinet has under consideration a recommendation to Congress to compromise strikes, and to meddle generally between the employers and the employed." As the lower House of Congress is Democratic, we may feel very well satisfied that no such unconstitutional measure will receive any countenance whatever.

All the fools are not dead yet. The Republican Conventions of Ohio and Maine both denounce what they are pleased to call the Southern policy of the President. In other words, they propose still to harp on the same old string of Southern hate. If that is not a dead issue, it ought to be after late events, but the radicals are so used to play upon it that they strike upon it by blind instinct.

Gen: James A. Walker of Pulaski County is the Democratic nominee for Lieut. Governor of Virginia.

The Western North Carolina Rail Road has been completed three miles beyond Henry's, the present terminus. The big tunnel through the Swannanoa gap will be finished by January next, and next summer, visitors to Ashaville will reach there by rail—perhaps.

Official information was received at army Head-Quarters at Chicago last week, that the United States troops in Texas had encountered the Indians and had been defeated, losing two officers and twenty six men killed. The survivors were without water on their retreat eighty six hours, and lost five more men and forty horses.

Sitting Bull is gathering his forces in British territory and makes no secret of renewing his war upon the Americans. He has about 1800 warriors encamped, ready for the fray.

This armament on foreign territory is a violation of treaties, and ought to lead to serious consequences with Great Britain.

Indications are, according to apparently good authority, that the strikes are to be renewed. How can it be otherwise, when the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio bids for votes on the detestable principles of Communism?

The New York Sun, puts down the number of men engaged in the big strike at 100,000.

Flipper, the colored Georgia Lieutenant, has been ordered to go to help Howard find Joseph.

WAR NEWS.

LONDON, August 10.—In relation to the imperial interview at Ischl, the Berlin semi-official papers contradict the report that a definite political agreement was concluded. They merely admit that the triple alliance was reaffirmed. The Vienna *New Free Presse* takes a similar view of the meeting.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* at Bucharest reports that great numbers of troops continue to arrive from Russia, as also mounted troops from the Danube.

The *News'* special from Adrianople announces that the Russians are in force at Kain Baghas where a battle is imminent, unless they abandon the Balkans.

The *News'* Vienna dispatch states that two army corps from Odessa and the Crimea are already on the march to the Danube. Gen. Krudener has received fifteen thousand fresh troops and some artillery.

The *Times'* occasional correspondent at Vienna says: A telegram from Belgrade received at the foreign office announces that the Servian Government has taken all necessary steps to place 40,000 men on a war footing before the 20th instant. This force will be entirely directed to the south-eastern frontier. Foreign officers are again allowed to enter the Servian service.

The *Daily Telegraph's* special from Gallipoli states that the Turks are working energetically upon the Gallipoli lines of fortifications, restoring all old English and French defences. Upwards of ten thousand men are employed, and it is expected they will finish the works in a fortnight; hence one hundred guns are to be mounted.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 10.—This afternoon confirmation was received of rumors that the Russians were defeated at Plevna, as reported in official circles here last night. Fighting is reported to be still going on. The Russians number 80,000, but the strength of the Turkish intrenched positions is considered to compensate for their numerical inferiority.

LONDON, August, 11.—The Russian army is being strengthened rapidly, there is little chance of any serious action for more than a week. The Turks instead of acting with energy and decision are building more defensive works, and strangest of all, the Russians have finally decided to stop short in their career without operating beyond the Balkans this year. They will probably succeed in clearing this side of the mountains in one campaign, but in the meanwhile there must be much sickness.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 10.—Gen. Terry being dropped as the lowest on the first ballot, [last night] the second resulted, Daniel 434; Holliday 276; Taliaferro 159; Lee 123; Mahone 340. The first ballot stood Mahone 421; Daniel 351; Holliday 262; Taliaferro 132; Lee 126; Terry 116.

The Convention met promptly at 9:30 a. m. After a little skirmishing, a call of the counties was made for the 3rd ballot. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and William Terry having been dropped, the candidates were Mahone, Daniel, Holliday and Taliaferro; 3rd ballot resulted, Mahone 472, Daniel 438, Holliday 338, Taliaferro 172.

Col. Cameron of Petersburg, after addressing the Convention withdrew the name of Gen. Mahone and urged his friends to support Holliday. The seventh ballot was taken amid intense excitement and some confusion which resulted in Holliday receiving 850; Daniel 568; Mahone 1. Hon. F. M. W. Holliday was announced the nominee of the Convention for Governor.

NORFOLK, August 7.—Thirty-seven replies from twenty-five counties in North Carolina and Virginia report on the cotton crop as follows: Seventeen replies report weather favorable; twenty unfavorable on account of excessive rain and cool nights; eleven report weather favorable; seven about same, and eighteen less favorable than last year owing to too much rain; twelve report stands about the same as last year, and twenty-five less favorable owing to cold and backward spring; twenty-two replies report blooming and bolling well. Fifteen not bolling well; four report the condition of the crops about the same as last year; thirty-two report the condition ten days to two weeks later than last year the plant being full of sap and growing rapidly. The plant is reported larger than last year at this time, owing to the very hot weather and the heavy rains of the last two weeks. A few letters report shedding of bolls and rust.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, Aug. 9—This morning a crew composed of negroes of a coasting schooner, at anchor off Oak Bluffs' mutinied, stole what money was on board and decamped in the vessel's small boats. They landed at the bathing beach, smashed the boat and departed. The captain is endeavoring to work the vessel round to Vineyard Haven.

AUGUSTA, GA., Aug. 10.—W. H. Clark, Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church of this city, died suddenly this morning of paralysis; while at the bedside of a parishioner who had just died. Mr. Clark was a native of Cheshire Conn., and came to Augusta in 1861. He was universally beloved.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., August 11.—Seven buildings known as the North Bridgeport Wooden Mills, owned by S. E. Dean, of South Adams, were set on fire and destroyed. But little or no stock or machinery in the buildings which were insured.

DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS are the surest and safest remedy for ladies in delicate health. 6m.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE next Session of the University will begin THURSDAY, AUGUST 30th.

Candidates for admission should, if possible, present themselves for examination promptly on the morning of that day.

For Catalogues, &c., apply to Prof. GEO. T. WINSTON, Secretary.

KEMP P. BATTLE, PRESIDENT.

Chapel Hill, aug. 15. 2t.

Rail Road Meeting.

A MEETING of the Citizens of Hillsboro and of the Surrounding Country will be held in the Court House at Hillsboro at 11 o'clock on Tuesday the 21st inst., for the purpose of ascertaining the full public sentiment in regard to the change of the present route of the North Carolina Rail road, with a view to bring it immediately through the town of Hillsboro; and to take such steps as may be needed to effect such change.

A full meeting is earnestly desired.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of the town of Hillsboro.

D. C. PARKS,
JOHN ROSEMOND, } Com.
A. W. GRAHAM,

aug. 14. 1t.

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THE RALEIGH NEWS.

Daily, one year, $5,00
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OFFERS to the trade the following brands of Tobacco;

ANTELOPE, 11 and 10 inch, 5 and 6 to lb
LEGAL TENDER, 11, 10 and 9 inch, 5, 6 and 8 to lb.
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"OUR FRANK" and LITTLE ELLA, 5 inch, 8 and 10 to lb. In 18 lb caddies.
"SUN-CURED" and "FOGUE'S BEST," 6 inch, 4 to lb. in 7 lb. caddies.

☞ The best assortment of Medium and Fine Tobacco in the State.

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August 1 3m.

VALUABLE

MILLS FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at PRIVATE SALE, at terms made suitable to the purchaser, those

VALUABLE MILLS

Situated on Eno River, five miles East of Hillsboro, formerly known as the Holden and Lyon Mills.

No portion of the Mills are in operation except the Corn Mill; but the Wheat Mill, a building 50 by 30, could easily be put in order.

There is a new dam, built of rock and cemented.

On the premises, below the present Mills, there is still better site for a Mill, and one well suited for a Factory.

Attached to the property is a tract of 64 acres of VALUABLE LAND, all heavily timbered with the exception of two or three acres; affording an abundance of excellent timber, or a fine range for hogs.

For terms, apply to

THOMAS W. HOLDEN,
aug. 8 '77 1mp'd. Hillsboro, N. C.

READ THIS & CONSIDER.

I AM now prepared to do all kinds of HOUSE PAINTING,

Graining, Marbling, Sign Writing, Kalsomining, and Glazing,

Furniture Painting and Varnishing a Speciality.

Country work done and part of the payment taken in Barter.

All work done in first Class style. Come and see me before going elsewhere, or address

W. B. JONES,
P. O. Box 34. Hillsboro, N. C.
Shop under Mr. Taylor's Tin Shop. july 28

Dr. D. A. Robertson.

Surgeon Dentist.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

WILL spend the fourth week of each month at his office in Hillsboro.

Orders left with Charles M. Parks' will be promptly attended to. May 30 1y.

J. M. MURRIE, C. M. HUTCHINGS,
J. A. HERNDON.

Murrie, Hutchings & Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Groceries,

STAPLE DRY GOODS, FERTILIZERS, &c.

R. W. Lawson & Co's. old stand,
MAIN STREET,
DANVILLE, VIRGINIA.

Oct 4 1y.

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The North Carolina Home INSURANCE CO.

OF

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Insures Dwellings, Stores, Merchandise AND

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ITS Stockholders are gentlemen interested in building up North Carolina Institutions, and among them are many of the prominent business and financial men of the State.

All Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

This Company has, already, during the three years of its existence, paid a large amount of Losses, yet its assets are steadily increasing.

It appeals with confidence to the Insurers of property in North Carolina.

Encourage Home Institutions.

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P. COWPER, Supervisor.

HAMILTON & GRAHAM, (Local Agents),
dec. 12 12m. Hillsboro, N. C

Brewster's COTTON KING COOK STOVE.

CALL ON

J. C. BREWSTER,

And examine his Stock of

CARPENTER'S TOOLS,

Paints, Oils,
Varnish, Glass and Putty,
Locks and Hinges,
Iron, Nails and Bolts,

Hardware.

HORSE AND MULE SHOES,

Tinware, Crockery, Glassware & Lamps,

CUTLERY OF ALL KINDS,
GUNS, PISTOLS.

The above Goods will be sold cheap for CASH. My expenses are less than if on Main St., and consequently I can afford to sell HARDWARE, STOVES, &c. lower than elsewhere.

J. C. BREWSTER,
4 & 6 Hargett St.,
march 28. Raleigh, N. C.

JAMES M. ALEXANDER,

Attorney at Law,

Chapel Hill, N. C.

WILL practice in the Courts of Orange and adjacent Counties.

Special attention given to the Collection of Claims. [May 2 6m

SELECT

Boarding and Day School.

HILLSBORO, N. C.

THE Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK will resume the exercises of their School on Friday, the 20th July.

☞ Circulars forwarded on application.

June 20 3m.

Caldwell Institute.

THE next Session of this School will commence on

Monday, 16th of July 1877,

and continue twenty weeks.

For particulars address

BROWER & BRADSHAW,
Caldwell Institute,
july 4. N. C.

GIVEN AWAY.

4 OZ. FRESH TURNIP SEED of any one variety, to every new subscriber to "N. C. FARMER. Only $1,00 per year.

JAS. H. ENNISS, Pub.
Aug. 1. 2m; Raleigh, N. C.

REMEMBER **BLACKWELLS' DURHAM WAREHOUSE** is the place to SELL your **TOBACCO.**

The Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY.....AUG. 15 1877.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Terms of the RECORDER for 1874.

For 1 year. $1 50.
" 6 months. 75.

Payments always in advance.

Job printing done neatly cheaply and promptly.

See fourth page both for Ads and interesting reading matter.

Personal.

Mr. Alonzo Phillips who removed to Louisville, Ky after the war and where he was engaged in business for a number of years, is here on a visit to his old home. He is now living in Chicago, engaged in the large "J. W. Butler Paper Company." He is looking remarkably well, and is full of that old energy which stands him in so well as a business man.

Mr. Ashley Curtis, now of Wilmington, and so much of a favorite here in his old home, is here for a brief visit from his labors.

Primitive Baptist Association.

The Annual meeting of the Association will begin on Saturday the 18th inst at Mount Lebanon Church in this county, and the attendance will, as usual, be very large.

The County Commissioners are still in session, their duties, involving a complete revision of the tax lists, being very heavy. The County now being free from debt, it is expected that the county rate will be materially reduced.

The Presbyterian Cemetery, under the eye of Mr. John Rosemond, has undergone still farther improvement. There has been a thorough extirpation of all weeds and obtrusive shrubbery, walks through all parts of the grounds have been nicely made, and the whole presents an air of neatness, and of care for the memory of the dead that it has never worn before. It is a pious duty well performed.

Mr. M. C. Henley, the Photographic Artist, who occupies the pleasant quarters in the Masonic Square, where cool shades and good lights invite to a trial of his skill, will remain here several days longer. So fine an opportunity for good pictures at moderate charges will hardly be offered here again, and it should not be lost.

The Jail.

There are now in Orange jail twelve tenants awaiting with more or less impatience the approach of Court week. Two of the prisoners are charged with murder, one for burglary, and the others for minor offences. Two or them are from Chatham, lodged here for safe keeping, Chatham jail having been burned some time since.

The Circuit of the Seventh Judicial District begun on Monday of this week at Randolph, Judge Buxton presiding. A lamance Court will open on the 20th inst.

Acknowledgment.

Our thanks are tendered to several kind friends for remembrances last week in the shape of fine fruits. From Mrs. John K. Hughes we had a basket of delicious peaches, large, luscious and beautiful. Mr. John Kirkland favored us with some remarkably fine peaches, and our good friend of Rock Spring Thomas J. Cates sent us a basket of that good old fashioned fruit, what used to be the *summum bonum* of all fruit, the horse or hans apple, worth more from the pleasant recollections it recalls of boyish days than the more gorgeous fruits of modern culture.

Fine Potatoes.

Orange County has spread itself this year in cereal, fruit, and vegetable beauties and wonders. Col. Thomas Ruffin brought us specimens of the Irish potato crop of Mr. T. R. Cain which surpass all we have ever seen in size and beauty. We have often heard of big potatoes. We have never seen any before. They are of the Early Rose variety, which stand all to do better than any other varieties.

These potatoes were planted in the light of the moon. Moon theorists will take notice.

Annual Conference.

We are requested to state that the next Session of the North Carolina Annual Conference, Methodist Protestant Church, will be held at Winston, commencing December 6th 1877. This church is one of the youngest members of the Methodist family. It is non-episcopal in its polity. It has about twelve thousand communicants in the State.

State papers please notice.

Mr. Thomas R. Cain is trying to solve the cheat question, by taking the bull by the horns, and sowing the cheat itself. If it turn back to wheat, the question is answered, a stubborn belief being that wheat turns to cheat on foul land; and if so, it is able to turn back somersault and turn to wheat again on good land.

To Mothers:—Should the Baby be suffering with any of the disorders of Babyhood use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup at once for the trouble. 25 cents per bottle.

CLOSING OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Orange County had ninety nine out of the two hundred and thirty five attendants at the Normal School, and it is therefore right that she should hear something of the closing days of a period in which she bore so honorable a part.

Of all the days of this remarkable period, in which an untried enterprise was put on foot and fostered into most wonderful success, perhaps the last days were most enjoyable from the varied character of incidents and entertainments, gilded as they were with those pleasurable anticipations which always await a return to home. For however interesting the duties in which all so enthusiastically engaged, the voice of home has its attraction far above every other demand, and few looked with regret at the approach of the closing hour.

On Monday evening, Dr George W. Graham of Raleigh contributed his quota to the great work of his lecture on the Ear which was regarded as of especial value, being scientific in its character while popular in its treatment. On Tuesday Evening, Paul C. Cameron Esq delivered an address on Agriculture and its relations to the present system of labor, which we hear spoken of in high terms; and dealing as it does, with discriminating judgment and very sagacious views with a very perplexing problem, we hope to have the pleasure of presenting to our readers extracts from the same; and this address closed the series of lectures for the term, and left the "Normals," as they call themselves, free to turn their last hours to the unmixed plans of amusement.

On Wednesday evening the Chapel was as crowded as at Commencement. The village and the surrounding country supplied an audience as full and as attractive as the more imposing annual celebration; the attraction being the Concert under the direction of Mr. Wilson and brother. It was our hope to have published the programme which Mr. Wilson promised us, but he was busily engaged the next day; and failing to meet him, we can only note in general terms the impression of the Concert. One impression was a most forcible one, which was the abundant material. It seemed as if full one third of the audience took their places, as singers, and it is a fine tribute to Mr. Wilson's powers of organization and his wonderful tact as an instructor that he had been able to bring out of apparent chaos with very limited time for his work, the perfect elements of order and harmony. The very first piece, sung by all, and led by Mr. Wilson, was a splendid burst of sound, spirited, harmonious and delightful; and so with all the pieces sung in chorus. Several fine duets and quartettes were sung, several solos upon the piano performed, but in the absence of the programme, we will not attempt to recall names or to specify particular excellence.

A very pleasant episode of the evening was a very witty and amusing copy of verses addressed to the Normal School, and presented to the audience by President Battle who introduced them to the audience with much humor. Among other remarks he said that "these verses were poetry, because they were in rhyme; and they were poetry, because they were written by a lady" which last process of criticism opens up the road to Parnassus for one sex, and gives the President a useful hint for stifling the aspirations of college poetasters. They cant succeed as poets in pants.

A very *spirituelle* repast of fruit, cakes and lemonade, the offering of the ladies of Chapel Hill to the attendants upon the Normal School and the attendant Professors and a large number of invited guests closed the day.

Thursday morning roll call was had for the last time in the College Chapel, and the class was finally dismissed with prayer by Prof. Ladd, in touching and earnest terms; and at 10 o'clock, the Chapel was again open for closing exercises. There was a very full attendance from the surrounding country, the spacious room being well filled; but there were very few from abroad, contrary to expectation, among that few being his Excellency Governor Vance, whose absence would have been seriously felt.

The exercises opened with a debate upon the subject, "Should corporal punishment be abolished?" The affirmative side being opened by Mr. W. O. Temple of Pasquotank, and followed by Mr. R. W. Winstead of Bertie in the negative; he by Mr. R. B. Kerner of Forsythe in the affirmative, replied to by Mr. C. W. Corriher of Rowan in the negative. The question was ably presented, but it struck us as having less the character of a discussion, than the independent presentation of opposite views.

A very humorous and brilliant essay by Mr Geo R. McNeill, was read by Mr. Dugger in the absence of the writer, and Mr. W. G. Bradshaw followed in a very splendidly written composition.

Orations were delivered by Mr. W. G. Burkhead of Wake, and Mr. F. D. Winston of Bertie, the last being the valedictory. After the reading of a series of resolution of thanks, and a very capital but short address by Mr. Hepburn, President of Davidson College, the formal closing was made by Gov. Vance.

The Governor was tired with a two days journey from Asheville, and was quite willing to beg off from a speech. But his intense interest in the Normal School compelled him to be present at its close; and his old failing of speech-making was upon him. In spite of himself, and against all promises to the contrary, he was soon launched upon his accustomed tide of humor and eloquence, and good hard sense, and made one of the happiest speeches we have ever heard from him. It was full of anecdote, but every anecdote from the Governor is an argument. It brings the laugh, but it leaves reflection. It was full too of thought and illustration, and of the profoundest interest in the great subject of education.

And then the Normal School was formally closed for this term. Its success has been marvellous, and its good influences infinite; and there can be no question that its numbers next year will be more than doubled. This term, out of 94 counties in the State, only 44 were represented. Gov. Vance said he meant to have five hundred there next year, *or close the School!* But he will not close the school. A spirit has been aroused which will more than fill the Governors demand. There will be more than five hundred there next year.

To quote from Mrs. C. P. Spencer, one of the most enthusiastic attendants upon the Normal School, and surpassed by no one in intelligent observation, "it (the School) has been a grand success from beginning to end—begun and carried on and ended with unbounded good will and spirit and sense, and leaving pupils and Professors with a mutual respect and affection which time will not efface."

AN IMPORTANT MEETING.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that a meeting of the citizens of Hillsboro and vicinity is called by a committee appointed by the Commissioners of Hillsboro to consider the projected scheme of the change of the route of the Rail Road so as to bring it into the town instead of passing by it as it now does.

It is to hoped that the meeting will be largely attended, for the scheme offers a tangible and feasible mode of retrieving the fortunes of the place, so seriously damaged by the present unfortunate location of the road.

We are perfectly aware of the feeling somewhat too prevalent here on the subject. By many it is regarded as a hopeless and futile struggle with adverse fortune. By others it is looked upon as chimerical in conception, & impracticable in execution. Others again oppose it as promising no change in the business character of the place and offering no greater activity than already exists; whilst there others who seem to oppose it for fear of disturbing that lazy quietude which has become chronic, and which would be banished forever by the clatter of active business life.

There are others, and we hope they constitute the great majority, who recognize the disaster of the present location of the road; but who see in a practicable alteration, the retrieval of that error. These men see Hillsboro in the relations it ought to occupy to trade, to commerce, to manufactures, to education, to travel and to social life. They see it remarkably located, midway between the great tobacco belt to our North and the great cotton belt to the South, offering to both equal advantages as a point of shipment, or a location for manufactures. They see the town in the centre of a zone, vivid with the richest of the cereals, capable of being made verdant with the most luxuriant of the grasses,—bespangled with the most perfect and beautiful of fruits. They see it blessed with a climate in which it is luxury to live and where longevity is the rule and not the exception. They see it the centre of an old and cultivated society, offering a natural attraction farther the accretion, and offering the natural inducement to the most complete scholastic education; and they see it, even as it is, accessible to all parts of the country, only separated by that fatal gap of one mile which they now strive to fill up.

In their purposes they are animated by a new stimulus which has become a force within the last few weeks. The Northern strikes have demonstrated the insecurity of capital at the North. In six months the whole South will be traversed, and every nook and corner penetrated by our uneasy Northern brethren in search of safety for their investments. That safety we can assure them. But if we would share largely in the golden stream about to flow over the South, Hillsboro must come out of its hiding place. It must advertise itself. It must put itself in the way. It must bid clamorously for notice; else, while newer and more enterprising, but places less favored by nature, expand into cities, Hillsboro, must lie, as she now lies, a neglected, and forgotten hamlet.

What we want is unity, energy, purpose; we must throw off this deadly lethargy; we must banish those petty jealousies and local oppositions; we must feel as one community in the throes of a contest for life, and feeling all this, let every one come to the meeting and encourage the efforts of those who start with the determination of restoring the prostrate fortunes of our venerable old town.

Crops.

The season has been almost the finest ever known in this region since the summer came in and all crops have been unusually good. There has been an abundance, without excess, of rain. Tobacco is now doing finely, few complaints being made. The corn crop is a magnificent one and may be considered made. We notice in the Southern part of the county, which is our cotton belt, a luxuriant growth of weed, with rather a small proportion of bloom; and perhaps for this crop there has been too much rain. But there is full time yet for improvement and an average yield.

Notes for Medical Students.

As the medical readers of this paper have, on different occasions, been informed of the Babcdictary Scholarships created by the Trustees of the Louisville Medical College, Louisville, Ky; they may be under the impression that these Scholarships are still to be obtained as usual. The College mentioned is now a member of the Association of American Medical Colleges (organized at Chicago, Ill; June, 1877,) and this Association has limited Beneficiary Scholarships to five per cent of the class. There is much of great interest to every medical student in the regulations established by the American Medical College Association, and it will be important to every student to read these carefully. These regulations can be obtained by writing to the Dean of the Louisville Medical College, Louisville, Ky. These are facts of interest, and are therefore given to our medical readers.

More Good Yields.

Mr. W. H. Lloyd, living four miles West of Chapel Hill informs us that from eight pounds of the Winter Shoemaker Wheat, received from the Agricultural Department at Washington, he cleaned out five and a half bushels or forty to one.

And we learn that Mr. Marion Terry living near South Lowell sowed or drilled (we do not learn which) three pecks of wheat on a piece of ground nearly three acres in extent, from which he made sixty three bushels.

A Result of Obstructed Digestion.

Among the hurtful consequences of obstructed digestion, is the improvement of the blood, and since a deteriative condition of the vital fluid not only produces dangerous organic weakness, but, according to the best medical authorities, sometimes causes asphyxia, it is apparent that to improve the quality of the blood by promoting digestion and assimilation, is a wise precaution. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is precisely the remedy for this purpose, since it stimulates the gastric juices, conquers those bilious and evacuative irregularities which interfere with the digestive process, promotes assimilation of the food by the blood, and purifies as well as enriches it. The signs of improvement in health in consequence of using the Bitters are speedily apparent in an accession of vigor, a gain in bodily substance, and a regular and active performance of every physical function.

A Burglar Captured.

On Tuesday night last, Mr. Charles Crabtree, Town Constable, and Mr. Dudley Laws succeded in capturing a noted negro who has been defying the law for a number of years, and stands charged with numerous larcenies and some burglaries, the last of which, committed recently in Caswell County, being the occasion of his pursuit and capture. Hearing that he was in this vicinity the two officers aforesaid repaired to a negro meeting house in the county which they entered as the night services were about closing; and knowing the active and slippery character of the rascal they had to deal with, they entered without ceremony into the crowd in the meeting house. Their game was there, and after much dodging and hiding he was secured and lodged in jail.

His name is Essek Wilson though his many offences have compelled the use of many aliases. As a thief he is well known in this vicinity, and is a terror to white and black. He stands charged with two burglaries lately committed in Caswell, and will no doubt be transferred to that county for trial.

HOW IT IS DONE.

The first object in life with the American people is to "get rich"; the second, how to regain good health. The first can be obtained by energy, honesty and saving; the second, (good health) by using GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER. Should you be a despondent sufferer from any of the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, &c; such as Sick Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Dizziness of the Head, Nervous Prostration, Low Spirits, &c; you need not suffer another day. Two doses of AUGUST FLOWER will relieve you at once. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Positively sold by all first-class Druggists in the U. S.

For sale by Dr. O. Hooker Hillsboro, and Stephen A. White Mebanesville.

J. LAWS & SON.

HILLSBORO, N. C.

DEALERS IN

Tin-Ware, Stoves, Sheet Iron, Copper Work &c.

ROOFING AND GUTTERING DONE IN THE BEST STYLE.

Below, find some of our prices: Roofing $7,75 per square. Guttering 15 cents per foot.
Tobacco Shapes, 35 c nts.
Fruit Cans, (quarts,) 90 cents per dozen.
Sheet Iron work at very low prices.
All kinds of work in our line done in the best style by experienced workmen.
Give us a call before trying elsewhere, as we mean business. aug. 14. 3m.

Mrs. Mattie Taylor,

MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,

At the house formerly occupied by J. R. Gattis.

IS now receiving her

SPRING SUPPLY OF

MILLENERY

Fancy Goods and Notions,

TERMS CASH, at the lowest possible rates.

She is receiving weekly the latest novelties in Millenery &c., from the best houses, and guarantees that her work and her GOODS will come up to the highest recognized standards of taste.

Be sure to call on her before making orders elsewhere. April 4 tf.

BROWN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Farmer's Hall, Hillsboro, N. C.

April 18 1877. **ALL ABOARD.**

THE GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE.

STOCK MUST BE REDUCED.

Prices Reduced so as to work off Stock.

Black Silks at 60, 75, 85, 90c, $1.25, $1.30, $1.50, $1.75, $2, $2.25, $2.50, $2.75 and $3, per yard;
Wide Black Lining Silk at 35c. per yard worth 75c;
Gray and Black Striped Silks at 75c worth $1 per yard;
Black and Blue and Brown and Black Striped Silks at 75c. per yard worth $1;
Brown and Black Striped Silk at 90c. per yard worth $1.25;
Black and White Plaid Silks at 75c. worth $1 per yard;
Black and White and Black and Gray Striped Silks at 75 and 90c. per yard worth $1 and 1,25
Gray and Black Plaid Silks at 90c; and $1 worth 1.25 and 1,50;
Colored Figured and Striped Grenadines at 5, 6¼, 8½ and 10c. per yard worth more than double the money;
Black Striped Grenadines at 12½ and 16⅔c. per yard worth 20 and 30c;
Black Iron Grenadines at 20c worth 30c, and 25 worth 40c., at 30c. worth 50c, per yard;
Handsome Lawns at 10, 12½, 25, and 25c;
Jaconets at 15c. per yard for very handsome styles;
Calicoes at 5, 6¼ and 8⅓c. per yard—all less than the wholesale prices;
Knickerbocker Printed Cambrics at 11c. per yard—cost 11⅔c. by the ca e;
Domestic Ginghams at 8⅓, 10 and 12½c. per yard worth 12½, 15 and 16⅔c; per yard,
Wash Poplins, at 6⅓c, Plaid Poplins at 8⅓c., Striped Delaines at 12½c. and a general reduction in all kinds of FANCY DRESS GOODS for ladies and children;
Double-Width Black Alpacas at 25, 30, 35, 40, 45 50c, and up to $1,25 per yard;
Chinese Grass Cloth at 6¼ and 10c. per yard worth 15 and 16⅔c. per yard;
Australian Crepe at 45, 50, 65 and 75c. per yard, worth 25c. per yard more; this is the cheapest mourning goods manufactured;
Bargains in Cashmeres, Taubies, Bombazines, Delaines, and other Dress Goods suitable for mourning;
Lace Striped Victoria Lawn at 12½c. worth 20c. per yard;
Check Muslins at 18 and 25c. per yard worth 30 and 40c;
Real French Pique at 25c. per yard reduced from 75c;
Genuine Turkey Red Table Damask (or Wine Cloth) at 75c. per yard worth $1; Extra qualities at $1 and 1,25 worth 1,25 and 1,75;
Linen Damask for Table Cloth at 37½, 50, 75c, $1, and up to $2 per yard; also, Linen Damask Table Cloths from two to five yards long;
Linen Damask Napkins at 50, 75,, $1, 1,25, 1,50 and up to $6 per dozen; particular attention is called to the extra size at $2,50 worth 3 per dozen;
Linen Damask Towels from $2,50 to $10 per dozen;
Linen Sheeting, superior quality, 10-4 wide, at $1 per yard, would be cheap at 1,25; also, bargains in Pillow-Case Linen;
Crepe Veils in all qualities and sizes; also, a large assortment of Crepe Collars at about half of their value;
Mourning Collars and Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, and Gloves;
Linen Lap Robes at $1, 1,25, 2 and 2,50 worth 25 per cent. more;
Linen Drillings at 12½, 16⅔, 20 and 25c, all very cheap;
All kinds of goods for Boys' and Men's wear—the cheapest yet offered;
Furnishing Goods for gentleman in great variety at low prices;
Note Paper in boxes—twenty four sheets of paper and twenty-four Envelopes—at 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40c., and up to $1 per box.
Bleached, Unbleached, Blue, Brown, and Turkey Red Knitting Cotton;
White Matting at 20, 25, 30 and 35c. per yard;
Red-check Matting at 25, 30, 35 and 40c. per yard
Fancy Matting at 30 and 60c. per yard worth 75c—we now offer the cheapest Matting of the season;
Carpets, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, Hassocks, Window Shades—all very cheap—it will pay you well to examine this stock before making your purchases elsewhere;
Nottingham Laces for curtains at 15, 16⅔, 20, 25 and up to $1 per yard;
Marseilles Quilts at $3,50 and $5, reduced from $5, and $;
Ready Made Dresses for Ladies—in this line we show the largest, best assorted, and cheapest stock in the city;
Ladies' Garments—such as Night Gowns, Chemises, Dressing Sacques, Drawers, Skirts, and Aprons—in great variety, and at very low prices;
Hammocks—large size and good quality;
Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts and Bustles, of the latest styles;
Trunks, Bags, Satchels, Lunch Baskets, Shawl Straps, Trunk straps—all at low prices;
Ruffling and Ruffles in endless variety at the lowest prices.
Hamburg Edgings at 5, 6¼, 8½, 10, 12½, 15, 20, 25c, and up to $1,25 per yard—these goods are thirty per cent. below regular prices;
Table Covers in great variety—some as low as $1 for all wool cover;
Piano Covers—a large assortment—some as low as $3,50;
Sash and Trimming Ribbon—the largest assortment at the lowest prices in the State;
Colored Trimming Laces at 5c. worth 25, per yard;
Everlasting Embroidery Trimming at 50c. for a piece of 12 yards worth 1oc a yard, and no mistake;
Real Thread Bobbin Edging 25c for a piece of 18 yards worth 5c a yard;
Colored Linen Embroidery for dresses at 5 worth 10c. per yard, at 25c worth 50c;
Sewing Machine Oil in large bottles at 10c;
Also Sewing Machine Needles for all of the leading machines at 4c.; Singer Machine Needles, 2c.;
Clark's and Coats's spool-cotton;
All kinds of Linen collars and Cuffs for ladies and gentlemen;
SHIRTS of our own manufacture, real Wamsutta cotton and pure Irish linen, at $1; have only to be laundried before using;
Sheetings, and Shirtings, and thousands of other articles, to be sold at reduced prices.
You can find all that you want at our store, and at the lowest prices; so you can avoid shopping around to supply your wants. We have but one price, and that the lowest.
Goods sent by express C. O. D., or upon the receipt of the cash or its equivalent. Parties ordering goods to be sent by mail will please enclose sufficient to pay the postage.

LEVY BROTHERS',
1017 and 1019 Main street,
aug 1. RICHMOND, VA.

HILLSBORO MILITARY ACADEMY.

HILLSBORO, N. C.

THE FALL SESSION of this

CLASSICAL & MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,

Commences July 23rd 1877.
For circulars apply to the Principals.
HAMILTON & MORSON.
May 30. tf.

For Sale or Rent

A VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT situated on the corner of Queen and Wake streets in the town of Hillsboro; containing eight rooms, all necessary outhouses and stables. A good well of water and fine garden on the premises.
For terms apply to
ISRAEL TURNER,
Or A. W. GRAHAM.
August 1, 3m.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Farm and Road Wagons.

FARMERS FRIEND PLOWS.

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YOUNG AMERICA

Corn & Cob Mills,

Indispensible to every feeder of Stock.

METAL LINED

CUCUMBER WOOD PUMPS.

PATENT WELL FIXTURES.

The Celebrated
HORIZONTAL CHURN.
Circulars and Price lists of this Churn sent to any address.

Magic Cockle Screens,

The only implement which will take the Partridge Pea, and Cockle out of Wheat,

Smith's Patent Straw Cutters, Plow Castings.

For all the leading Plows, in use. Smooth, tough, and well fitting.

Liberal Terms &c, to the Trade.

Catalogues promptly mailed.

TOBACCO FACTORY FIXTURES.

We make Tobacco Shapes, Bitters, Bands, Tins, Plates &c. &c., in the best manner and fully warrant all our work.

Correspondence solicited, and estimates for work promptly furnished.

H. M. SMITH & CO.,
P. O. Box 8 Richmond, Va.
Nov. 22,

CALL AT THE

DURHAM

HARDWARE STORE.

AND

SECURE BARGAINS!!

HAVING secured a FIRST CLASS TIN & SHEET IRON WORKMAN, I am now prepared to do all kinds of work in that line at the following low prices:
Tobacco Shapes, all sizes, 1 XX, or 2 cross Tin, 40 cents each.
Tin Roofing 8 cents per square foot.
Guttering 16 2-3 cents running foot.
Fine Sheet Iron in bundles 6 cts per lb.
Fine Sheet Iron Pipe 8 cents per lb.
Old North State Cooking Stove No. 10, $10; 9, $30; 8, $26; 7, $23; 6, $18, complete, with 30 pieces Furniture, and every STOVE warranted to give entire satisfaction.
I am sole agent for PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL, will burn in any lamp, and is absolutely safe. LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, WICKS and a full line of

Hardware

At

C. A. Hart's,

may 23. Main Street, Durham, N. C.

H. MAHLER,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Gold and Silver Ware,

MASONIC JEWELS,
HAIR JEWELRY,
WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c,

Watch Repairing and Engraving promptly executed.
Seals, etc., made to order.
RALEIGH, N. C.
march 28. Opposite the Market Place.

Thomas C. Hayes,

Boot and Shoe Maker.

Will be found at the old Telegraph Office, one door West of Blackwood's Store.

WHERE he is prepared to serve his friends and customers in his proverbially faithful and good style.

Call and see me. I will suit all in style and PRICE.

BARTER taken for work at market prices.

Give me a trial, as I wish to LIVE and let LIVE.

June 6th 3m.

John H. Tyler & Co,

Successors to

MITCHELL AND TYLER.

1005 Main Street,
RICHMOND, VA.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Plated Ware.

GOLD AND SILVER SPECTACLES.

WATCHES REPAIRED in the best manner.

HAIR JEWELRY MADE TO ORDER.

☞ Prompt attention paid to Orders by mail or otherwise. Oct. 21 1y.

A. W. GRAHAM,

Attorney at Law.

HILLSBORO, N. C.

PRACTICES in the counties of Orange, Alamance, Person, Chatham and Granville, claims collected in any part of the State.

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY.....AUG. 15. 1877.

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Is PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY

J. D. CAMERON.

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1 square 3 months $5—6 months $9—12 months $15
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WHAT IS HIGH FARMING

"An American farmer of note, after visiting England and examining with the critical eye of a practical and experienced agriculturist the system pursued there, says: "I am thoroughly confirmed in my old faith that the only good farmer of our future is to be the 'high farmer.' There is a widely prevailing antipathy among the common farmers of our country against not only the practice of high farming, but against the use of the phrase by agricultural writers. This is all wrong, and should be at once corrected. Through some misconception of the meaning of the phrase, and of its application, they have come to believe it synonymous with theoretical 'book-fangled notions,' boasted progress, followed by disappointment and final failure. This is all an error. High farming simply means thorough cultivation, liberal manuring, bountiful crops, good feed, and paying profits therefrom. It is not strange that misconceptions have arisen in the minds of doubting farmers who have been eye-witnesses to some of the spread-eagle experiments of enthusiastic farmers, better supplied with money obtained in a business they knew how to manage than with practical experience on the farm. Bountiful crops and paying profits, of course, are what farmers who are depending upon the farm for an income are striving to obtain; and every year as it passes is reconfirming the opinion that profits are small, and will grow beautifully less where high farming is not practiced."—*Home & Farm.*

VALUE OF SALT.

Not more than twenty-five years ago, a learned doctor published an elaborate treatise to prove that salt was the "forbidden fruit," through eating which our first parents fell, and has ever since been the cause of all our diseases and ills, though only a lunatic would deny that salt serves some important and essential uses in the animal economy. The desire for salt seems an instinct implanted in the animal creation, and there is a natural craving for it when it does not exist in sufficent quantity in food.

Animals will travel long distances and brave great dangers to get at saline earths, called salt licks; horses and cows are most healthy when provided with lumps of rock salt in their mangers or pastures, and even bees will sip a solution of salt with avidity. Men will barter gold for it in countries where it is scarce, and for it husbands will sell their wives, and parents their children. In some districts of Africa, salt is far more expensive than the purest white sugar in Europe, and children will suck a lump of it in preference to sweet-meats. But the existence of a greater or less appetite for salt in all individuals, shows that this substance serves more important functions than that of merely gratifying the palate.

Salt being a large constituent of the human body, and forming about half the total weight of the saline matters of the blood, the constant loss of it by the secretions, the bile, and even tears, requires to be made up by its employment as a condiment. The free acid found in the stomach, and which forms an essential constituent of the gastric juice, is obviously derived from the salt taken with our food; and the soda of the blood and in some of the secretions is doubtless obtained from the decomposition in the system of common salt, which is the only mineral food of man and the only saline condiment essential to health.

DIRECTIONS FOR CANNING FRUIT IN SELF-SEALING JARS.

Steam the jars over hot water and then rinse them in it to prevent breakage. The fruit should be boiling hot throughout—that is, every particle of it must boil. If cooked through it keeps all the better. Fill the jars to overflowing while the fruit is boiling hot; put the top on carefully, (this must go in the hot water also) see that the rubber ring is fitted in its place smoothly, and immediately screw the lock-rings down tight. When the fruit cools, tighten the rings again. The fruit will keep without sugar, but it is better to put in as much sugar as is required for "stewed fruit" when it is put up, as it takes less sugar when cooked into the fruit, and it is then ready for immediate use. Tomatoes can be put up in the same way. Remember, that the principale is that the heat drives the fixed air out of the fruit, which produces decay, and that sealing it up air tight while boiling hot, is required to keep it sound.

The farmer must study how best to increase and maintain the fertility of his soils. There is no inertia in agriculture. There must be progress either forward or retrograde.

Our true policy is to raise supplies at home, and cease to be the slaves of bankers and commission merchants.

We must reclaim our lands, or our children will be forced to emigrate, or steal.

TOBACCO HANDLING

An important meeting of tobacco dealers was held at Moberly recently for the purpose of instructing farmers in the management of the crop, and devising rules for the purchase of it. Boone, Chariton, Howard, Linn, Macon, Monroe, Saline, Shelby, Randolph, and Ray counties were represented by delegates whose purchase of tobacco last year aggregated 18,600,000 pounds. The meeting attributed the low condition of the tobacco interest in Missouri to the poor quality of the tobacco raised; the large proportion of lugs; the coarseness of the leaf; its lack of color; bad handling; diversity of seed sown in the same crop; and the planting of more than can be taken care of; and as a remedy for these defects it is urged on farmers the propriety of limiting the areas planted, and giving more attention to the quality. Many farmers in Missouri are ignorant of the importance of handling in tobacco culture; it is one-half the battle. A good crop may be so poorly cut, cured and sorted as to lose half its merit, and a poor one may be so managed as to be materially improved. Every crop ought to be assorted into three grades—leaf, lugs and trash; and it ought also to be tied up in small neat bands, the leaf bands being of even length. The Moberly meeting recommended that every crop be divided into two grades at least; and it resolved that when not thus assorted the lugs should be estimated at one-third. It advised farmers to use only one kind of seed, and that the best; to prune high, so as to keep the ground leaves clear of dirt; to top to ten leaves, and to be particular not to cut till the plant is thoroughly ripe—"rotten-ripe," the best dealers say, as it is when the plant is ripening in the latter part of the season that it acquires its greatest weight and its highest color and flavor. Every farmer who attempts to raise tobacco would do well to observe these rules strictly; it would increase the amount of money paid for the crop in Missouri one-third.—*St Louis Republican.*

FEEDING SWINE IN SUMMER.

Now the true way to fatten pigs at any season of the year is to give a portion of coarse food, such as turnips, beets, carrots, potatoes, cooked clover hay or grass, the last being the natural food of the pig and in summer always at hand. While in cold weather it is necessary to resort to roots, which have required manual labor to grow, in summer the pig can get its own grass, and only requires a moderate allowance of grain to keep it growing rapidly and have it ready for the knife when grass ceases to grow. If we take all the hogs fattened in the United States in a year, and change the time of fattening from cold to warm weather, one half of the grain now fed will make all the pork. This would be a saving of food, at least, to the amount of $75,000,000 per year.—*Southern farmer.*

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

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18 declared the "STANDARD TURBINE." Ly over 650 persons who use it. Prices reduced New pamphlet, free. N. F. BURNHAM, York, Pa.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

THE CRUCIAL TEST of the value of a medicine is time. Does experience confirm the claims put forth in its favor at the outset? is the grand question. Apply this criterion, so simple, yet so searching, to

TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT.

How has it won? What has been its history? How does it stand to-day?

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient

is a household name throughout the United States. It is administered as a specific, and with success, in dyspepsia, sick headache, nervous debility, liver complaints, bilious remittents, bowel complaints (especially constipation), rheumatism, gout, gravel, nausea, the complaints peculiar to the maternal sex, and all types of inflammation. So mild is it in its operation that it can be given with perfect safety to the feeblest child; and so agreeable is it to the taste, so refreshing to the palate, that children never refuse to take it. For sale by all druggists.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H HALLETT & CO. Portland Maine.

25 EXTRA FINE MIXED CARDS, with name 10 cents, post-paid. L JONES & Co Nassau, N. Y.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Sample worth $5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

$55 to $77 A Week to Agents. $10 OUTFIT FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

OIL OF SASSAFRAS,

Of prime quality, bought in any quantity, for cash on delivery, free of brokerage, commissions, or storage expenses, by

DODGE & OLCOTT,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF Drugs, Essential Oils, &c.

88 William St., New York.

Grace's Celebrated Salve.

Is a vegetable preparation for the cure of all sores cutaneous diseases and eruptions generally. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, 86 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Price by mail 50 cents.

TUTT'S PILLS

A Noted Divine says

They are worth their weight in gold.

READ WHAT HE SAYS:

DR. TUTT:—DEAR SIR: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation, and Piles. Last spring your pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.

REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE DYSPEPSIA.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE CONSTIPATION
TUTT'S PILLS CURE PILES.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE FEVER AND AGUE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE BILIOUS COLIC
TUTT'S PILLS CURE KIDNEY COMPLAINT.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE TORPID LIVER

Dr. Tutt has been engaged in the practice of medicine thirty years, and for a long time was demonstrator of anatomy in the Medical College of Georgia, hence persons using his Pills have the guarantee that they are prepared on scientific principles, and are free from all quackery.

His has succeeded in combining in them the hereditary antagonistic qualities of a *strengthening, purgative, and tonic.*

Their first apparent effect is to increase the appetite by causing the food to properly assimilate. Thus the system is nourished, and by their tonic action on the digestive organs, regular and healthy operations are produced.

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STATIONS.	MAIL.	
Le Charlotte	4.55	A. M.
" Air Line Junc'n	5.20	"
" Salisbury	7.35	"
" Greensboro	9.55	"
" Danville,	12.38	P. M.
" Dundee,	12.46	"
" Burkeville,	5.05	"
Ar. at Richmond,	7.43	P. M

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	
Leave Richmond,	7.50	A. M.
" Burkville	10.40	"
" Dundee,	2.55	P. M,
" Danville	3.59	"
" Greensboro	5.40	"
" Salisbury,	8.15	"
" Air-Line Jcts.	10.25	"
Ar. at Charlotte.	10.37	"

GOING EAST.		GOING WEST.	
STATIONS.	MAIL.		MAIL.
Leave Greensboro'	10.05 a. m.	Arr.	5.35pm
" Co. Shops	11.21 P M	Lv	4.15 "
Arr. at Raleigh	2.43p m	Ar.	12.30p m
Arr. at Goldsboro'	5.15 "	L've	10.10 am

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. R.

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Leave Greensboro	8.50 p. m.
Arrive at Salem	8.00 a. m.
Leave Salem,	7.30 a. m.
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